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PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

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Abstract

Psychology is a science that continues to evolve, as well as national defense. Both of these are multidimensional sciences, so there needs to be a discussion about the relationship between roles in academia. This study contains a study of psychological science intervention in national defense and discusses psychology in general in the defense aspect. In the national defense system, psychology plays a strong role. Especially, current threats are not only coming from the military aspect but also the non-military aspect. Psychological intervention is needed in order to strengthen the defense system of Indonesia in facing those threats. Psychological interventions can be used in various aspects of defense. This study is written to see the importance of psychological intervention in national defense, as well as discussing psychology in general in the aspect of defense by using literature studies as a research method. The results of this paper suggest the importance of psychology in national defense, so it is necessary to further study this matter in the development of national defense both in terms of its application and science.

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INTRODUCTION

At present, the implementation of national defense is influenced by developments in the strategic environment. The dynamics that are currently happening have an impact on the increasingly

multidimensional patterns and forms of threats. The Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2015) states that there are three types of threats in the form of military threats, non-

military threats, and hybrid threats such as terrorism and radicalism, separatism and armed insurgency, natural disasters, border area violations, piracy and theft of natural resources, epidemics, attacks cyber and espionage, drug trafficking, and abuse as well as open conflict or conventional war. To anticipate these threats, efforts must be made both military and non-military.

In dealing with these threats, there is a need for readiness from all components of the national resource. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, Article 1 paragraph (8) (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3, 2002), national resources include human resources, natural resources, and artificial resources which must be used to enhance the capability of national defense which is further regulated by government regulations. According to Radarwati (2019), Indonesia has the fourth-largest population in the world or around 3.42% of the world's population. This is a potential for national defense forces, but at the same time can be a threat to national defense if existing human resources are not managed properly.

The Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2015) states that in facing military threats, the need for the placement of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as the Main Component is strengthened by the Reserve Component and Support Component. In the face of non-military threats, it is necessary to place Ministries or Institutions outside the defense field as the main elements which are then assisted by other elements of the nation's power. Whereas in the face of hybrid threats, there is a need for the application of military defense patterns and the support of non-military defense forces that are informed into the supporting components by nature and escalation that arises.

In essence, the human component includes aspects of body and soul. Aspects

of the human soul can be seen through the psychological side of the individual himself. Human resources are referred to as citizens in Indonesia, according to Handoyo who are facing problems that are getting bigger day by day. The nation's problems are rooted in mental problems and are referred to as behavior which is a psychological problem (Supriyadi, 2018). In the Indonesian Defense White Paper issued by the Ministry of Defense, problems related to human resources and psychological aspects have not been categorized as a threat to the state, however, the current threats are not directly related to psychological aspects, such as terrorism, natural disasters, disease outbreaks, cyberattacks and espionage, conflicts and other imminent threats.

By the legal basis stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 27 Paragraph 3 (Law of the Republic of Indonesia, 1945), which states that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense and security efforts so that all human resources in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia need well managed to deal with current threats. Humans are closely related to psychological aspects which are important in life. According to King (2017), psychology is a scientific study of science, behavior, and human mental processes. Psychology in Indonesia has several branches of discussion such as social psychology, industrial and organizational psychology, clinical psychology, forensic psychology, pharmacological psychology, and so on, but there are no specific scientific branches related to defense psychology.

According to Sarwono, psychology was first introduced to Indonesia in 1952 by a psychiatrist named Slamet Iman Santoso who at that time was involved in treating patients with various maladjustment syndromes, because after independence the Dutch colonial government would leave Indonesia, so there was a socio-political transition. psychology to fill posts in the

government, military, police, and health care systems that had been occupied by the Netherlands (Stevens & Wedding, 2004). Sarwono also explained that currently, the demand for psychology has grown rapidly in several sectors, such as business, public, and social. However, for conflict areas such as in Aceh, Ambon, West Kalimantan, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi, and East Timor, the psychological intervention was almost absent (Stevens & Wedding, 2004).

Koentjoro (2003) explains that psychology as a science that studies behavior has a share in the effort to prosper people's lives, which includes the involvement of psychology in overcoming the problems of the nation and state. Supriyatno (2014) explained that psychology is a science that is very closely related to the science of defense, starting from the recruitment stage of prospective military personnel to the development and placement of personnel influenced by psychology, so that professionalism will be achieved with appropriate placement. Besides, psychology also plays a role in the mental development of TNI personnel.

Research by Sitorus, Suryanta, and Adi (2019) states that TNI personnel need a good level of physical and mental readiness so that tasks can be carried out optimally. This mental readiness can be strengthened through mental guidance, as stated in the Decree of the TNI Commander No.Kep/940/XI/2017 dated 21 November 2017 concerning the Guidance for Mental Guidance of the TNI Pinaka Baladika that mental coaching carries out strategic roles, duties, and functions in building the capability and strength of the TNI for tough national defense (Sitorus et al., 2019). In the Decree of the TNI Commander No. Kep/940/XI/2017 states that mental coaching is carried out through four components of mental development in the form of mental development, ideological mental development, mental development of the struggle tradition, and psychological

mental development.

According to Sitorus, Suryanta, and Adi (Sitorus et al., 2019) mental coaching is still not optimal, this is because several roles have not been able to be carried out due to the absence of a structure of positions for non-commissioned psychology officers, ideological mental guidance (*bintal*) officers, and military traditional military officers in Koarmada I. and also lack of attention in the implementation of the spiritual spinning activity. Besides, Dwianto, Aritonang, and Rofiq (Dwianto, Aritonang, & Rofiq, 2019) stated that the TNI carried out Military Operations tasks for war as well as non-war which was implemented by units of the TNI AD through the implementation of psychological operations in support of Military Operations Other than War (OMSP).

Based on RI Law Number 3 of 2004 (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3, 2004) concerning the Indonesian National Army, it is explained that the duties of OMSP in Indonesia are to 1) overcome the separate armed movement, 2) overcome armed rebellion, 3) overcome acts of terrorism, 4) secure border areas, 5) securing strategic national vital objects, 6) carrying out world peace tasks in accordance with foreign policy policies, 7) securing the President and Vice President and their families, 8) empowering the defense area and its supporting forces early in accordance with the system universal defense, 9) assisting government duties in the regions, 10) assisting the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia in the context of security and public order duties as regulated in law, 11) helping secure state guests at the level of heads and representatives of foreign governments who are currently in Indonesia, 12) helping to cope with the consequences of natural disasters, evacuation, and providing humanitarian assistance an, 13) assisting in search and rescue (search and rescue), and 14) assisting the government in safeguarding

shipping and aviation against hijacking, piracy and smuggling.

Koentjoro (2003) explains that one of the psychological interventions in the social field that is still rarely done is the problem of the role of psychology in development planning, public policy, and overcoming its effects. However, in addition to this, there is still a psychological intervention that escapes the discussion, namely regarding the role of psychology in national defense, so this article tries to explain the role of psychology in national defense. One of its tasks is to overcome the armed separatist movement as a form of an effort to support the successful implementation of the task of restoring conditions in the Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) region. In the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of the Ministry of Defense on September 18, 2019 (Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2019), on Operational Psychology in Supporting TNI Tasks, it was explained that psychological operations were used as a description of systematic and scientific efforts to embrace the hearts and minds of objects from the target frame of the troops when carrying out military operations or defending actively.

Based on the description above regarding psychology and national defense, this article aims to see the importance of psychological intervention in national defense and discuss general psychology in the aspect of national defense.

METHODS

This study uses qualitative research methods in the form of literature studies to examine the role of psychology in national defense. According to Nazir (2003), the literature study is a technique of collecting data through a study of books, literature, notes, and reports related to the problem to be solved. Literature studies are carried out by analyzing various sources from books, journals, or other scientific works. The

results obtained from the literature study are used in discussing psychological interventions in national defense.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Psychology in General

In the beginning, psychology originated from the thoughts of philosophers in ancient Greece who then slowly moved into a science. The movement made the emergence of a new paradigm and the development of new theories, thus making a change related to the definition of psychology itself. Nevid (2017) describes the meaning of the word psychology which comes from Greek, *psyche* which means soul or mind and *logos* which means knowledge. Sumanto (2014) states that a matter can be studied scientifically if its existence can be measured and observed through the five senses aided by modern technology so that the object of psychology is not the human soul which is directly but a manifestation of the existence of the soul in the form of behavior and other matters relating to behavior.

Sumanto (2014) explained that psychology was recognized as a science since the late 1800s or since one of the psychology leaders named Wilhelm Wundt established the first psychology laboratory in the world, namely at the University of Leipzig, Germany. It is intended to be able to understand humans by using scientific methods so that they can meet the requirements of psychology as a science. Psychology as a science has three functions, as follows:

1. Can explain what, how, and why behavior can occur, resulting in the discussion that is descriptive about the explanation.
2. Can predict and detect what behavior and how it will occur based on the knowledge they have.
3. Can control behavior as expected in the form of preventive actions, intervention, or treatment.

Koentjoro (2003) states that Kurt Lewin

has formulated $B = f(P \times E)$, which means that behavior is a function of person and environment so that it can be interpreted broadly. Studying behavior (behavior) is not only studying personality factors as the main focus, but also the environment (environment) and interactions between individuals with their environment. Seeing the current strategic environment, it can be

said according to Westrum that technology, society, and individuals are a network of systems that are interconnected with each other (Koentjoro, 2003).

Psychology covers various aspects of life that have their respective focuses. Nevid (Nevid, 2017) describes each focus of the branch of psychology can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Special Areas of Psychology.

Type of Psychologist	Main Focus	Typical Questions to Look at
Experimental Psychologist	Focusing on learning, cognition, sensation, and perception of biological underpinnings on individual behavior	How do various states of arousal affect learning? Does the brain center play a role in memory?
Clinical Psychologist	Focuses on individual evaluation and therapy with psychological disorders, such as depression, schizophrenia, and so on	How can we diagnose anxiety? Can depression be treated more effectively with psychotherapy or drug therapy?
Counseling Psychologist	Focusing on individuals with adjustment problems	What kind of career will this student feel satisfied? Why does this person find it difficult to make friends?
School Psychologist	Focus on the school system in helping children with academic problems or special needs	Will this child be better off taking special education, or better if he is taking regular classes?
Educational Psychologist	Focusing on developing standardized educational and psychological tests (such as the SAT); improve program planning and teaching methods	Is this test a valid predictor for success in college? How can we teach algebra efficiently?
Developmental Psychologist	Focusing on the study of physical, cognitive, social, and personality development throughout the life span	At what age do children start walking or talking? What kind of a crisis do people face in middle age or late adulthood?
Personality Psychologist	Focusing on the study of the psychological characteristics that make each one unique	What is the personality structure like? How do we measure personality? What is the structure of personality? How do we measure personality?
Social Psychologist	Focuses on the study of the effects of the social environment and social interaction on behavior	What is the source of Prejudice? Why do people as group members do certain things that they would not do as individuals?
Environmental Psychologist	Focuses on the study of how human behavior and mental processes affect, and are	What is the effect of city life on humans? How does population density affect

	influenced by, their physical environment	people's health and behavior?
Industrial/Organizational Psychologist	Focuses on issues concerning the relationship between humans and their work environment	How can we find out who will work well in this position? How can we do a more balanced promotion and promotion? How can we spur employee motivation?
Health Psychologist	Focusing on the study of the relationship between psychological factors and the prevention and treatment of physical ailments	How can we help people avoid risky sexual behavior? How can we help people stop smoking and start exercising?
Consumer psychologist	Focusing on the study of the relationship between psychological factors and consumer trends in shopping behavior	Why do people choose certain brands? What groups of people prefer certain types of products?

Source: Nevid, 2017

National Defense in General

The National Defense Implementation Policy in 2015-2019 (Law of Ministry of Defense of Republic Indonesia Number 19, 2015) states that national defense is one of the functions of government which is carried out through a universal state defense system involving all citizens, territories, and national resources, as well as national infrastructure facilities and is implemented in a total, integrated, directed, and continued. Samego (2015) states that the national defense system (*Sishanneg*) needs to be maintained, given that it is the system that is the basis for making policies in the defense and security sector so far.

At present science and technology have experienced quite rapid development, so that it can cause changes in the dynamics of the strategic environment, especially in Indonesia. This is in line with what was explained by Suryokusumo (2016) that rapidly developing science and technology can cause significant changes in the scope of universal warfare. The war of the universe with the old model has also expanded its scope to various fields of human life such as ideology, politics, economics, social culture, religion, science, and technology. This makes the scope of war increasingly complex so that

there is no longer a dimension of space for humans not to be involved in the war. The war which was originally aimed at defeating opponents using weapons has now turned into war using psychological aspects, such as cognitive abilities, perceptions, etc. that can bring down opponents.

Mangelsdorff (2006) explains that historically, the military is the first line in national defense. Today public opinion and political will are more important to military success and national security so that as the military adjusts to its changing roles in the new national security environment, psychology has a variety of things that can solve problems related to national defense and national security. Solving problems related to national defense can be done through psychological intervention. Mangelsdorff (Mangelsdorff, 2006) states that the National Security Strategy is the culmination of local interventions, regulations, and programs developed from post-World War II to the 2001 terrorist attacks. This joint national strategy is mutually supported by local governments and the private sector.

To prepare for strong military support, military training is required. According to Mangelsdorff (2006), military training is risky and can cause stress, so military

personnel needs to be trained in psychological support. This psychological support is also a form of psychological intervention in national defense, especially in the military as a major component to be able to improve the performance of TNI members, both Indonesian Army (TNI AD), Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), and Indonesian Air Force (TNI AU). Besides, Newman, et al also mentioned other forms of intervention, namely that innovation in military health care practices, one of which is the Department of Defense Psychopharmacology Demonstration Program, which shows that psychologists in military uniform can add psychotropic drugs to treatment options for military members. (Mangelsdorff, 2006).

Furthermore, O'Donohue, et al states that psychologists are involved in primary care where most health care requests have an emotional basis (Mangelsdorff, 2006). Other psychological interventions for national defense include what happened in the attack on the Pentagon, which according to Ritchie & Hoge the intervention was carried out to support the mental health of survivors of the attack on the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 (Mangelsdorff, 2006). The Defense Science Board reports that the role and mission of the Department of Defense in homeland security has gone beyond domestic defense to include support to civilian authorities related to disaster preparedness and response (Mangelsdorff, 2006).

Defense Science in General

Supriyatno (2014) defines the science of defense as the study of the management of national resources and forces in times of peace, war, and when after the war, to face external and internal threats in the form of military and non-military threats to territorial integrity, sovereignty the state, and the safety of the whole nation to realize national security. In the philosophy of science, the defense can be categorized as a science if it meets the requirements

and criteria in terms of ontology, epistemology, axiology. Tippe (2016) describes the explanation of the existence of defense science as follows:

1. Ontologically, defense science has objects in the form of state behavior to maintain and develop the sustainability of a country. Defense science covers all aspects related to security on a national scale and adheres to the objectives of national defense.
2. In epistemology, the existence of defense science is obtained through scientific research using quantitative, qualitative, or a combination of both.
3. Axiologically, defense science has existed since the beginning of the 20th century, which means it has made a significant contribution to the development of a country's defense policy. It has benefits that can be felt internationally, mainly on how to build harmonious, dynamic, and peaceful relations between countries

As a science, defense certainly has benefits for strengthening a country's defense. Supriyatno (2014) states that there are at least two main benefits of defense science for national and state life and relations between nations. Both of these benefits can be seen based on:

1. Dimensions of Space

In Indonesia, the benefits of defense science can be seen in terms of spatial dimensions, namely wars carried out in the territory of one's own country and outside of one's own country. A war that is carried out in the territory of one's own country occurs when there is a foreign military invasion into the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), but cannot be ensured by the Indonesian military. Meanwhile, wars that are fought outside of one's own country can be carried out through two things, namely in the framework of war and in the framework of OMSP. In the context of war carried out when carrying out a series of operations from defensive active

operations which are attacks carried out to eliminate the enemy's intention in invading the national territory. Then what is included in the OMSP is when the Indonesian military conducts peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance operations in disasters, and when carrying out terrorism eradication abroad.

2. Time Dimensions

Defense studies examine strategy, military science, and the science and art of war, so that there are three-time dimensions in the application of defense science, namely when how to manage defense resources during peacetime, wartime, and after the war.

The application of defense science in Indonesia can be seen from the national defense system used, which is in the form of a universal defense system. This is stated in Law No. 3 of 2002 (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3, 2002) concerning National Defense which contains that the national defense system is a universal defense system that involves all citizens, territories, and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and is carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner to upholding the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of all nations from all threats.

The Role of Psychology in National Defense

Bachtiar explains that according to scholastic theory, the unity of each science is based on the unity of objects in the form of formal and material objects. Formal objects include special aspects of material objects, while material objects have concrete properties. In essence, the formal object of defense science in the form of state behavior is as a guardian of the existence and preservation of the country from various threats. This is obtained from the process of analogy through a psychological approach, which includes individual behavior with self-defense

mechanisms or commonly referred to as defense mechanisms, organizational behavior, social behavior, and up to state behavior known as state behavior (Tippe, 2016).

Discussing a country is certainly inseparable from the elements of the formation of the state. One element is the presence of citizens. Citizens are a group of individuals who inhabit an area, so there is a need for an explanation of the self-defense system that can shape behavior both individually and in groups. Bellak and Abrams (1997) describe the self-defense system (defense mechanism) as a method used by individuals to deal with feelings of fear, anxiety, and insecurity. Meanwhile, Hall and Lindzey (1993) explain that there are general characteristics of the self-defense system in the form of denial, falsification, or distorting the situation, and work unconsciously so that individuals who carry out defense mechanisms do not know what is happening. The process of self-defense mechanism is inseparable from the dioramic between the id, ego, superego.

The dynamics between the id, the ego, and the superego within the individual certainly differ, it is because of the factors within and outside the individual itself. Freud explained that Id is a personality structure that contains instincts. The id works according to the pleasure principle, where the id always seeks pleasure and avoids pain. Superego is a personality structure that is a moral branch of personality (Halonen & Santrock, 1996). Prihanto (1993) explains that the superego considers right or wrong, good or bad, moral or barbaric, so the principle of the superego's work is the principle of morality. Halloen & Santrock (1996) further explain the ego which is a personality related to the statement of reality. The ego is called the executive branch of personality because it performs higher mental functions such as reasoning, problem-solving, and decision making.

According to Pervin and John (1997), the ego is tasked with expressing and satisfying the wishes of the Id to be in line with the reality and demands of the Superego.

Interaction between individuals can make individuals in groups and form behavior that can be called group behavior. The process is also experienced by individuals in a country, which then becomes a form of social behavior. According to Dale (1997), organizational behavior is a result of a planning process that includes the development and maintenance of a structure or pattern of work relationships of individuals in a workgroup. Ibrahim (2001) defines social behavior as the most dependent atmosphere which is a must to guarantee human existence. According to Krech, Crutchfield & Ballachey, a person's social behavior will be seen in the patterns of response between individuals expressed by interpersonal relationships (Ibrahim, 2001). Social behavior is also identical with one's reaction to others Baron and Byrne in Ibrahim (2001).

From this description, it can explain the process of the mechanism of self-defense which is certainly very related to state behavior, where there is a need to defend oneself from individuals who are perceived as a threat to themselves, which is then strengthened by organizational behavior and the creation of a national defense that strong. Social behavior that is formed from a long-standing cultural foundation can create a strong defense from all levels of society. Since psychology is stated as a branch of science, its role in the framework of human welfare is broadening, especially for Indonesia which is a country with good geographical potential, so that it can become a destination for migrants from abroad. This potential can become a threat if it is not well anticipated, psychology can play a role in anticipating existing threats through strengthening national defense, defense policy, and even overcoming the

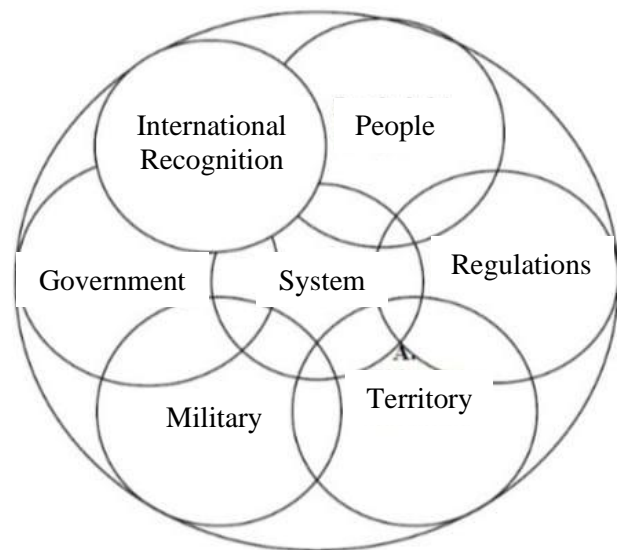


Figure 1. Position of the State, Government, and Ruler in the Psychological Context

Source: Koentjoro, 2003

impacts that will arise afterward in making social changes that occur.

The strengthening of national defense is a planned social change, in the sense that a well-planned system can be made so that strong synergy of various elements is needed in achieving this goal. This can create a harmonious state system as depicted in Figure 1, which shows the roles and functions of each part of the state which includes the people, regulations, territories, soldiers, government, international recognition, and the system of the country itself. to achieve a country's goal. In the current Indonesian national defense system, all aspects described in Figure 1 are included in national resources that can strengthen national defense with their respective duties and functions.

Mangelsdorff (2006) explains that the President of the American Psychological Association (APA) Robert M. Yerkes since 1917 began to help organize psychological resources to support war efforts. Psychologists actively promoted the contribution of psychology to the well-being of military personnel during and after World War II. According to Driskell & Olmstead at that time the majority of the psychology literature discussed security

issues. Military and federal agencies actively support psychological research and development programs that benefit veterans, military advancement, development, and society (Mangelsdorff, 2006).

Deleon in (Mangelsdorff, 2006) emphasizes the importance of integrating behavioral science and communication technology across the nation's science, health policy, and health care systems. From this, it can be seen that other countries such as America already knows how important psychology is in national defense, so it is widely used in various aspects of efforts to defend the country.

Based on the description, according to Tippe (2016), the behavior of a country can be interpreted as the accumulation of various kinds of behavior that exist within the scope of a country, ranging from interactions between individuals, groups, organizations, to social interactions, interactions between countries to defend themselves from all kinds of threats. So that it makes the national defense a material object of other scientific disciplines, one of which is psychology.

Supriyatno (2014) explains that defense is not a stand-alone science, but is closely related to various sciences. Table 2 shows an overview of the relationship between defense science and psychology in terms of scientific branches and their applications in the field of defense.

Psychology as science related to human behavior and psychology certainly has a major role in the defense of a country, its scope can be very broad not only in the military as the main component of defense, but also in all defense human resources. In this case, psychology is widely used in various aspects of national defense, including:

1. Condition of TNI Soldiers
2. Recruitment and placement of TNI Soldiers
3. Facing the psychological warfare threat

According to Mangelsdorff (2006), in facing the dynamics of national security, psychology and the military continue to be at the forefront. Psychological strengths that can be used are related to problem-solving training, methodological skills, critical thinking, problem conceptualization, and finding solutions. Besides, there is also a growing emphasis in military psychology, namely in the form of health, competence, resilience, human strength, and positive psychology. Mangelsdorff (2006) also states that psychology has caused a debate about the importance of psychology in the primary social and national defense needs in the military and other programs.

If historically the military was the first line of defense, there is now a greater need for multi-agency and multinational cooperation and the development of community disaster response plans. Public

Table 2. Relationship of Defense Science with Psychology.

Branch of Science	Branch of Knowledge	Application in the Field of Defense
Psychology; Social Psychology; Industrial psychology; Educational Psychology	Military Psychology; Military Leadership	Psychological Warfare; Opinion War; Education and training; Militancy; Leadership; How to give instructions; Territorial Development (Diving, Connecting, Influencing, and Inviting the People; Military Training

Source: Supriyatno, 2014

Table 3. Relationship of Defense Science with Psychology.

Branch of Psychology	Main Focus	Application in the Field of Defense
Social Psychology	Focuses on the study of the effects of the social environment and social interaction on behavior	Psychological Warfare Opinion War Provision of Social Intervention Social conflict Territorial Development Human Resources Management
Industrial and Organizational Psychology	Focusing on the study of the relationship between individuals and their work environment	Personnel Training <i>Personnel Assessment</i> Leadership Organizational culture
Educational Psychology	Focusing on studies on the development of standardized educational and psychological test kits and improving program planning and teaching methods	Military Training
Clinical Psychology	Focusing on evaluating and handling individuals with psychological problems and disorders	Mental Personnel Development of TNI Handling Related to Psychological Aspects
Forensic Psychology	Focuses on the study of legal proceedings, such as providing expert testimony about a case	Case Investigation
Psychodiagnostic	Focusing on the study of psychological test kits	Making, Developing, and piloting Special Test Equipment for TNI Personnel by Needs
Health Psychology	Focusing on the study of the relationship between psychological factors and the prevention and treatment of physical ailments	Military Medicine
Psychopharmacology	Focusing on the study of drugs that work selectively on the central nervous system and have a major effect on mental activity and behavior, and are used as a therapy for psychiatric disorders	Military Medicine Military Pharmacy
Cross-Cultural Psychology	Focusing on the study of a cultural group	Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP)

Source: Processed by Authors, 2020.

opinion and political will are more important to military success and national security than in the past. As the military adjusts to its changing roles in the new national security environment, psychologists have much to offer. This chapter examines recent advances in military operations and disaster response

and the role of psychology in dealing with them. Additionally, it raises questions that need to be examined shortly.

Table 3 shows the results of the analysis of various literature on the application of psychology in the field of national defense.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATION, AND LIMITATION

Psychology and national defense are two things that are related to strengthening national defense, which at this time is indeed needed psychologically good human resources. Psychological aspects are needed to be applied in the sphere of national defense. The Defense University, which in this case is the meeting point between civilians and the military and provides education at the undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral levels in the defense sector, should also provide provisions for students regarding the psychology of state defense in each study program to be later used as a reference in applications in everyday life related to the national defense system.

Psychology can provide intervention to state defense as a response to the lack of human resources that have a psychological basis in the form of a study of the psychology of state defense. This science can strengthen the crisis center in the Indonesian border region as a form of strengthening state defense. The Indonesian Defense University as a campus with excellence in the field of defense is expected to be the opening gate for the development of national defense psychology.

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